Dr. William Elliot Griffis Says Ascription of Victory to the Emperor Is Truly Japanese.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Togo's response to the Mikado's rescript thanking the admiral and his companions in victory seems to have created surprise and even merriment among us. In The Tribune's brief paragraph, "That statement is rather staggering to the Western intellect, just as it was beginning to understand the Japanese," we find the intellectual situation put more modestly. Not a few newspaper comments have enlarged on "the gulf" between Oriental and Occidental

ways of thinking. Does this misunderstanding arise from our superior powers of perception of the incongruous, or from Occidental insolence and ignorance?

Let me confess that to me there seems nothing add or wonderful in Togo's ascription of results to the virtue of the Emperor and to the protection of his ancestors, and "not to the action of any human being." Such a statement is in harmony with all Japanese history, with literal fact as determined by oritical analysis, as well as with sentiment, art, poetry, mythology, tradition, Bushido (the knightly code), and all that goes to make up the world of thought and subconscious motive in the minds of the men that fought the battle of the Sea of Japan. Togo could make no other answer. No true son of Nippon is likely, for generations to come, to express his thoughts otherwise. Be he Confucian, Shintoist, Buddhist or Christian (as Togo is said to be) in religion, be he of this or that philosophy in vogue among us Occidentals, or be he, as Togo is, an out-and-out Oyomeian, he will ascribe no glory of Japanese victory to "any human being," but to the virtue of the Mikado and to the spirits of his imperial ancestors.

Why? Well, in the first place, there will never be, after the "Battle of the Sea of Japan," any such thing as an Elliot-Perry or a Sampson-Schley controversy, nor, after the land campaigns, a Sherman-Boynton squabble; nor would eny Japanese hero write: "We have met the enemy and they are ours," meaning by his "we" only the men of his squadron.

In Japan, all life is communal. The victories of Oyama and Togo are not theirs, but the nation's. They are literally the result of all the past life and training of the whole people. Admiral or field marshal, like every individual sailor and soldier, considers himself as but a cog in the mighty wheel that grinds out results. As life has value only in the line of duty, and is worthless outside of loyalty and right doing, so also the issue of victory is that in which personality is sunk utterly. The man who wrote "not my own," "bought with a price," "I, yet not I," "I can do all things through the strengthening Master," was a true samurai (servant). "I bear branded in my body the marks of my lord" is the samural's feeling, and, when fighting for the nation's life, every man, soldier or laborer, under the sun flag is a samurai. No! Togo is absolutely sincere in declaring that "not to the action of any human being," but to the soul of all Japan is the result to be ascribed.

And all glory to the virtue of Mutsuhito, Emperor of Japan, and to the spirits of his ancestors! Anything really suggestive of "gulfs" and mysteries here? Not Not to the student of Japan's history! In the light of unquestioned fact, free of legend and theory, Togo is right. Let us see.

Granted that the islanders and the one famthrough science, get over (just as we have outlived many ancient and ancestral beliefs) the idea of Japan's being created first, their far-off progenitors coming down out of heaven to earth, the imperial ancestors being divine, the Mikado being a son of heaven, the empire's government by "a line of emperors unbroken from ages eternal," etc.; in a word, that their mythology, poetry, art, nursery lore, traditions, Bushido and Oyomeian philosophy are about as true or real as the corresponding notions that lie in our subconscious region make our concelt and pride and enrich our inheritance. Yet to the facts in the case. The Japanese have as a basis for honest pride as have we folks of European descent. Westminster Abbey or Arlington Cemetery is not a more concrete reality than is Japanese history.

Now, lest I be misunderstood, let me say that I believe the Japanese to be a young race; in fact, no older historically than we, whose forebears emerged from the forests of Northern Europe fifteen centuries ago. They have no real history before the fifth century, though the institution of the Mikado is older than the state, and the Yamato, or imperial house, has tribal traditions older than writing, a record of mouthto-mouth lore, whence an institutional history may be constructed. The "ages eternal" in the first article of the constitution are delightfully, purposely-yes, state-craftily-vague, Suppose also that Shinto is only a tribal cult turned into a political engine, and Japanese mythology made of the stuff of fairy tales. In a word, let critical science, with scalpel, scales, crucible, microscope, polemic hostility, deadly comparison, iconoclastic club, do its utmost. Even then, both the Mikado and the nation can stand it all and live. The victors under the sun flag-

TWINS FOR ADOPTION.

Widower Can't Care for Them-Six Other Children.

In the babies' hospital, in High-st., Newark are two pretty twins waiting for adoption. They are the children of Antoinette Plon, who died May 8, in her home, No. 583 North 5th-st., Newark, leaving a husband and six children, besides the twins. The father is a stalwart and intelligent carpenter, who came from Paris fifteen years ago and was married in this country to a French

The twins, born four months ago, are respectively a boy, George, and a girl, Delia. The boy has black hair and light complexion and the girl light hair and complexion. Bereft of his wife, who contracted a fatal cold soon after the birth of the twins, the father had a serious responsibility with eight young children, two of them newly born infants, on his hands. He managed to attend to his daily work and care for his charges for a week after his wife's death, and then he accepted the advice of others and placed the twins in the babies' hospital and advertised them for adoption a week ago.

To a Tribune reporter Mr. Pion said last night that he had received communications from people at Washington, D. C., New-York City and Norwalk, Conn., who desired to adopt infants, but there was as yet no offer to take the twins, presumably because people did not care for the double responsibility. The twins were perfectly developed physically, he said, were ex-ceedingly bright and thrived in the hospital, where they would be cared for until disposed of.

GOT BETTER WAGES AS A MAN.

Woman Had Handled a Shovel in Wabash Tunnel-Now Works in a Dairy.

ley TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Pittsburg, June 11.—Mrs. Elizabeth Aesbeacher, aged twenty-eight years, while dressed in men's clothing was chased into the Allegheny Central Police Fitts learning the property of how the control of how the con Police Station last night by a crowd of boys. To day she told Magistrate Abernethy that she wore male attire because she could get better wages. She had worked in the Wabash tunnel shovelling, and

yes, and all Christians of Japan-can still shout "Banzai!" and "Amen!" to the Mikado and his ancestors. Were I a Japanese follower of Jesus, I should gladly, with full heart and joyful

lips, shout in chorus with them. Why? Because "in Japan the Emperor is the personal leader of the nation in arms, and the soldiers are his soldiers, not in theory only, but by the fact of historical tradition," older than documents and absolutely certain since the eighth century, in writing and self-evident reality. In the last analysis all the blessings of civilization have come to the Japanese people through the imperial house. Indeed, what European royal family, or, indeed, what governing household in the whole world, has a tie binding throne and people, government and nation, in so ancient and so noble a union? China has changed her dynasty over thirty times. Only the Popes vie with the Yamato house in length or dignity of power. I venture not to predict, but to utter the truth I see clearly, that greater blessings are yet to come. Nay,

they are coming daily and hourly. For happy the nation when theory and practice are one, dogma and exemplar the same. When I state both my belief and my acquaintance with the actual fact that the "brilliant virtue" of his majesty is a reality, I am speaking and writing from knowledge that is immediate, direct and personal. I do not say that his, or the ordinary Japanese, or even Bushido's, absolute ideal is exactly ours, but this I know: In the days when the present Emperor of Japan was young and the now dead or living Elder Statesmen were young men also, I learned in Tokio, 1870-'74, from very close knowledge, of the greatness of the character of Mutsuhito, of his personal bravery, of his fearlessness amid plots, of his education in the knowledge of men, great and petty, lordly and humble, of his tender regard for both his true servants in civil life and his brave soldiers in the field, of his appreciation of the value of his foreign co-workers. The "brilliant virtue" of the Mikado is not a stock phrase, a figment of imagination; it is a soul nerving reality; it is Japan's grandest asset in this era of Meiji, which began in 1868. Even if there were no other proof, a study of Mutsuhito's poems penned during the last thirty years-almost the exact equivalent of an Occidental man's private letters-would be evidence enough, even

though I had never seen the Emperor of Japan. Furthermore, and perhaps as a needed rebuke to our ultra-individualism-so often morbid in itself and damaging if not disastrous to our national life, as well as to pure religion and the social weal-let it be known that neither the Mikado nor his people would be what they are except for "the spirits of the ancestors." whatever way we understand this, whether in the way of Deborah, who saw the stars fighting in their courses against Sisera, in the classic conception of the "heavenly gods," whether, according to the theories of the code lawyer Hozumi or the scientific critic Asakawa, in the cold light of modern concepts of heredity and environment, of matter and force, or in line with that superb cosmopolitan samurai of the Christ who talked of "being crucified with" his Master and said, "I live, yet not I," or even in the spirit of Him who said, "Not my will but thine," we justify Togo. His words, in a Japanese mouth are perfectly reasonable and in harmony with all national history and the present facts of ily of fifty million Japanese will, in time and Japanese life. They make as good Christian doctrine as that in Paul's mouth, who defended himself against a charge of heresy by appealing to the hope of the fathers as his own.

In the light of these reflections, I utter three convictions:

(1) That the supreme and regulative Japanese ambition is not war, but peace; not foreign conquest, but the moral and material elevation of their fifty millions of people.

(2) That the Japanese are becoming and will surely be a great Christian nation-yet not in our way, nor too much like us. The only Christianity most of us have, or know anything about, even then Togo's word is exact. It rings true is the European tradition of it. The very same spirit in Togo which prompted him to ascribe victory "not to the action of any human being," but to "the brilliant virtue thing inherited, as well as exemplified and enlarged), and to "the spirits of his imperial ancestors," will impel the Japanese, as they become more acquainted with the Father of all and the founder of Christianity, to push past all middlefounder of Christianity, to push past all middle-men and mediators of every sort, and touch the hem, first of the Maker's, and then of the Master's garment. "Adopt, adapt, adept," is their motto. Their inborn genius is to be content with no second place, to push past derivatives and get to the originals. To expect them to serve "any human being" claiming to be God's regent is absurd. The spirit that is driving them on in their unqualling pursuit of the best is, I believe, the same that drove into the wilderness the Victor that counted his life not his own.

believe, the same that drove into the wilderness the Victor that counted his life not his own. (3) God has with the Japanese, as with all ancient peoples, a Testament, which may be called "Old," which He will yet make "New," through Him who came "not to destroy, but to

fulfil."
Glad to reaffirm in 1905 the faith held in substance in 1870, my first year in Japan, I remain, very respectfully,

WM. ELLIOT GRIFFIS,

Author of "The Mikado's Empire" and "The Religions of Japan."
Ithaca, N. Y., June 9, 1905.

OBITUARY.

RALPH H. PLUMB.

Buffalo, June 11.-Ralph H. Plumb, sixty-seve years old, president of the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy, died suddenly to-night. The last time Mr. Plumb appeared in public was at the dedication of the Albright Art Gallery, on May 31, when he was the presiding officer. Death was due to heart

OBITUARY NOTES.

Tiffin, Ohio, June 11.-George E. Seney, Congressman from 1883 to 1891, died from heart disease to He was author of "Seney's Ohio Code." He d in the Civil War as quartermaster of the lotst Ohio Infantry.

Catskill, N. Y., June 11.-Enos B. Smith, for many years in business in New-York, retiring in 1900, is dead at his country home, Oak Farms, near Athens,

MRS. W. R. STEWART IN SIOUX FALLS.

Engages Senator Kittredge as Her Attorney -Divorce Plans Reported.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Sloux Falls, S. D., June 11.—Mrs. William Rhine-lander Stewart, of New-York, arrived here last night and it is supposed plans to establish a resiience with a view to suing for a divorce. Efforts were made to prevent knowledge of her arrival becoming public, and she did not register at the hotel where she is staying. She was accompanied by two women friends.

It is learned that Senator Kittredge has been engaged by Mrs. Stewart as her attorney. This afternoon he drove Mrs. Stewart and her two companions to various points of interest in and about the city. Who Mrs. Stewart's companions are can-not be learned. It is believed that Mrs. Stewart will follow the example of Mrs. Flora Bigelow Dodge in purchasing a dwelling house for occu-pancy during the six months required to establish a legal residence in South Dakota.

SCHOONER PULLED OFF THE ROCKS. Pasque Island, Mass., June 11.—The three masted on the rocks near this island more than a week ago, was pulled from her dangerous position by the tug Storm King to-day and proceeded to Vineyard Haven, where she will make temporary repairs to her bottom, which was badly dam-aged. The Moulton will then proceed to Boston.

A FIRE AT TAUNTON, MASS.

Taunton, Mass., June 11 .- A building owned and occupied by L. E. Higgins & Co., clothing dealers, in Main-st., was destroyed by fire to-day. The

Belgian King's Monumental Gift to His Capital.

King Leopold, after having been throughout a considerable portion of his reign in relatively straftened circumstances, owing to the immens sums embarked in those Congo Free State enterprises that for many years were wholly unproduc tive, is now obtaining from these investments such enormous returns that he literally does not know what to do with his money. As his relations with his three daughters are the reverse of pleasant, he has no desire whatsoever to do anything for them in a financial way, and rather than that they should benefit in any degree by his wealth prefers to expend it on the nation, thereby acquiring-a little late in his reign, it is true-a name for generosity, if not to his family, at any rate to his people It was not long ago that he deeded the whole of his extensive landed estates in Belgium to the Belgian nation, to take effect after his death, a gift, however, which may possibly remain inoperative, owing to his failure to consider the rights of his children in the matter. He has also deeded in the same way his colossal private interests in the Congo Free State to the Belgian nation, and now, in order to signalize the celebration this year of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the proclamation of Belgium's independence, he has decided to endow the Belgian people with a magnificent Pantheon, destined to honor Belgium's illustrious dead. It is to cost \$9,000,000, paid out of his privy purse, and is to be constructed in that part of Brussels known as the "Namur Gate Quarter." The site has already been acquired, and the buildings by which it is occupied are being torn down, including the well known Theatre Molière. The King's favorite architect, Bouvard, a Frenchman, has been intrusted with the designs, which, like the Pantheon, or German Walhalla, erected by King Louis I of Bavaria at Donaustauf, near Ratisbon, is an almost exact copy of the Parthenon at Athens. It will, when completed, prove the most noble monument of the Belgian capital and permanent emorial of a King who, despite certain unpleasant features of his private life, has, by his cleverness and statesmanship, secured for Belgium in the concert of nations a place and an importance altogether out of proportion to her small size and population.

LORD GRENFELL AS GOLD STICK.

Lord Grenfell, by virtue of his appointment to the colonelcy of the 2d Life Guards, becomes ipso facto Gold Stick in Waiting, an office concerning which no end of mystery exists, even in England, where not one person in ten thousand would be able to explain its origin and duties. It dates back to the reign of King Charles II, who may be said to have instituted it while in exise in

Holland prior to the Restoration. In the year 1660, when negotiations were in progress for the restoration of the monarchy, he determined to form an efficient bodyguard previous to embarking for England. Having around him upward of three thousand cavallers, the wreck of those fine armies which had fought so valiantly for the royal cause during the civil war, he on May 17 of that year formed the pick of them into a corps which he named "His Majesty's Guards." To the command of this noble band, all of whom were men of gentle birth, he appointed Charles Lord Gerard of Brandon, afterward Earl of Macclessfeld, and from that time on the Guards mounted, twenty at a time, watched over him during the remainder of his stay in Holland. When he sailed thence, he was accompanied by his corps of Life Guards, who, mounted on huge Flemish chargers, constituted his escort when he rode into London. A few months afterward they were placed on the establishment of the British army, and in addition to the ordinary duty of furnishing mounted escorts for the royal family they were intrusted with the important duty of "attendance on the King's person, on foot, wheresoever he walks, from his rising to his going to bed," which fell to the lot of one honorable and important office he carried in his hand an ebony staff with a gold head, engraved with the sovereign's cipher and crown. A major or a lieutenant colonel of the corps assisted him in his duties, bearing an ebony staff tipped with silver, and was known as the "Silver Stick in Wait-

In course of time the single corps of life guards was developed into three regiments, known spectively as the First and Second Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards, and for more than a century they were recruited exclusively from men of birth and education, and were officially described as "The Gentlemen of the Life Guards." the rank and file are composed of men taken from humbler classes in life, although frequently a young enlists in these spiendid corps, every man of which is a six footer, the size of the chargers being in keeping with the stature of their riders.

The colonels in chief of these three regiments, each one of whom is a distinguished general-Lord Grenfell, commanding the military forces in Ire-land, being at the head of the Second Life Guards; Lord De Ros commanding the First Life Guards, and Field Marshal Lord Wolseley the Horse Guards, popularly known as "the Blues"—take it in turn to officiate as gold-sticks-in-waiting to the sovereign. Their former duties as such are now fulfilled to a great extent by the equerries-in-waiting, and the office of gold stick has developed into a purely ornamental one, confined to ceremonial, court and military functions. The inferior office of silver-stick-in-waiting is vested in the lieutenant colonels actually commanding the three regiments in question, who relieve one another each month.

AN EARL'S LIFE OF ADVENTURE.

Lord Fitzwilliam seems fated to a life of adventure most unusual in this prosaic age. It was only the other day that he returned from an extraordinary hunt for the treasure of Sir Henry Morgan, the famous buccaneer of the Cocos Island, where he had a most miraculous escape from death, sustaining serious injuries, and now we find him prosecuting in one of the London police courts a man who has been threatening to murder him. Before even his accession to the earldom he met an accient out hunting which led to the report that he had been killed and to the publication of his obituary, and as he bore at the time the title of Lord Milton, the discovery that the rumor was unfounded caused the episode to be described as Milton's "Paradise Lost." Subsequently, when he led Lady Maud Dundas to the altar in St. Paul's Cathedral, a friend availed himself of this to send to the bridegroom a superbly bound copy of Milton's 'Paradise Regained."

Lord Fitzwilliam has not only done service out in in Central Asia and also in Central Africa, meeting with a good many adventures, besides which he boasts of owning the biggest country house in all England, known as Wentworth Woodhouse—a place so huge that guests find it of advantage to bring with them treble the ordinary number of hats, which are kept at the various entrances, so as to em the trouble of walking about a quarter of a mile from one entrance to another in order to fetch the hat which they may have left at the latter. It is asserted, moreover, that when Baron von Liebig, the eminent German scientist, stayed there he insisted on being provided, before he retired for the night, with a packet of wafers, so that, by dropping them in a continuous line from the smoking room to his bedroom, he might the next morning find his way back again. Wentworth Woodhouse formerly belonged to Sir Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, the statesman of the reign of Charles L whose signature to the warrant of execution of Strafford, after the Earl had been impeached by Parliament and condemned to death for having fulfilled his sovereign's commands, has always been regarded as the one black spot in the career of the only British ruler who was decapitated by his subjects.

STRAW HATS OF ROYALTY.

Now that the season of straw hats has arrived, t may be of interest to recall that they were first heard of in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Possibly they may have been worn before that, but the poets and writers of her day are the first of those in whose works any mention thereof is made. Thus, Spenser, who was the poet laureate of the "Virgin Queen," speaks in one of his poems of "some plaid with straws," while Shakespeare, in "Tempest," makes "Iris" sing as follows:

You sunburnt sicklemen of August weary Come hither from the furrow and be merry Make holiday; your rye straw hats put on.

In the reign of James I we learn of Lord William Howard paying the large sum of 3 pounds 6 shillings for two straw hats, while Queen Anne and her great ladies were addicted to Leghorn chips, which, indeed, were carried into overwhelming popularity on the lovely heads of those famous

auties the Misses Gunning. Nowadays, straw hats do not find particularly much favor among the masculine element of Old World royalty. It is ages since King Edward has been seen in headgear of that character, and the only king who ever appears in a straw hat is Leopold of Belgium, who in hot weather affects a remarkably fine Panama. Germany's Prince has likewise had himself frequently photographed during his engagement in a Panama hat, which did not precisely add to his good looks, and President Loubet, when at his home at Montelimar, in summer, also goes in for a large brimmed straw, which suggests absence of affectation, simplicity of character and good nature. Indeed, there is nething very democratic about a straw hat, even if it be the costliest kind of Panama.

AN UNJUSTIFIABLE ACCUSATION. The sensational onslaught made in the current number of "The Contemporary Review" on the American women who have married Englishmen of rank, insisting that they have falled to fulfit their duties as mothers, and condemning them for the paucity of the number of their children, is not altogether just; for I have frequently had occasion to draw attention in these columns to the extraordinary number of twins to which the American wives of English husbands have given birth Among them are Lady Gray Egerton, who was Miss Cuyler, of New-York. Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester, formerly Miss Yznaga, of New-York, likewise had a pair of lovely twin girls, both of whom are dead. Then there is Mrs. Arthur Paget, daughter of the late Mrs. Paran Stevens, of New-York, and wife of General Arthur Paget, of the British army, who has twin sons; besides many others, whose names could be mentioned. Indeed twins are quite expected in the case of international marriages; that is to say, matrimonial alliances between American girls and Englishmen of birth; and this circumstance has surely escaped the attention of the writer in "The Contemporary Review," since it manifestly relieves American womanhood of the altogether unjustifiable imputation of not doing its duty in a maternal sense the British aristocracy.

A BARONET OF NEW-YORK.

In mentioning the other day the report to the effect that Lord Curzon was to be advanced to the rank of earl, with the title of Earl of Lhasa. I alluded to the rarity of English peers taking their titles from places beyond the borders of the British Empire, and cited the Duke of Wellington's marquisate of Douro, now borne by his eldest son, as one of the few instances thereof, Douro being a river in Portugal.

I may add to this that there is a baronet whose

patent, granted by King George III, entities him to add the words "of New-York" to his name. He is Sir William George Johnson. The first baronet distinguished himself as a military commander during the first American war and as a negotiator with respect that he was created a baronet, with the right of the addition of the words "of New-York" to his name. His son married the daughter of John it is his grandson who is the present holder of the baronetcy. The family is connected by marriage with General Sir Hudson Lowe, who acquired such unenviable notoriety throughout the civilized world as the harsh jailer of the First Napoleon at St. MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

CHURCH PAYS A ROSE AS RENT.

Governor Pennypacker Present at Quaint Ceremony at Lancaster, Penn.

Lancaster, Penn., June 11.-The annual "feast of was held to-day in the Lutheran Church at Manheim, and had as its central figure Governor Pennypacker, who delivered the memerial address S. L. Kinsey, Editor of "The York Dispatch," "paid of the colonels of the corps of Life Guards. This the rose" to Miss Martha Horning, of Newport, officer, who "waited next to the King's person, and R. I., a lineal descendant of Baron Henry William before all others," was known by the title of "Gold Stick in Waiting," because in virtue of his to the congregation the land on which the church stands to-day, and who stipulated an annual rental of "one red rose, to be paid in June." R. Buehrle, Superintendent of the Public Schools Lancaster received the rose in behalf of the heirs. Dr. D. M. Gilbert, of Harrisburg, preached the

memorial sermon. Governor Pennypacker, in his address, did not refer to Baron Stiegel, and only in the most casual way to the ceremony of the red rose. He confined himself almost entirely to the early German settiers of Pennsylvania. A goblet made by Baron Stiegel, who had the first glass factory in America, was presented to him. It is about one hundred Nowadays and seventy-five years old, and there is only one other of the kind in existence.

DR. KINSOLVING STAYS IN BROOKLYN.

There was great rejoicing among the congregation of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Clinton and Harrison sts., Brooklyn, yesterday morning, and marrison sis, Brooklyh, yesterday morning, when the Rev. Dr. Arthur B. Kinsolving, who have been the rector for fifteen years, announced that he had decided to remain, declining the call to St. Paul's Church, in Richmond, Va. The latter was the church of Robert E. Lee and Jefferson Davis.

WHAT IS GOING ON TO-DAY.

mencement dinner for the former students of the Architectural School of Columbia, dining room, University Hall, 7 p. m.

Regular meeting of the Ohio Society of New-York, Waj-dorf, S p. m. John Duxbury to read from the Book of Job before the New-York Teachers of Oratory, chapter room, Car-negle Hall, 8:30 p. m.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS CAMBRIDGE-Richard Harding Davis, Marion, Mass. GRAND-Dr. J. C. Pryor, U. S. N.; Commander A. F. Fechtem, U. S. N. HOLLAND-Sir Charles Rives Wilson, president of the Grand Trunk Railway system, London; Charles M. Hays, second vice-president, and E. H. Fitzhugh, third vice-president of the Grand Trunk Railway system, Montreal. MANHATTAN-A. R. Blakeley, New-Orleans; Captain G. Mead, London.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Official Record and Forecast.-Washington, June 11. A trough of low pressure extends from the northern -A trough of the Guif States northeastward through the portion of the Guif States northeastward through the lake region and New-England, and there have been showers, with numerous thunderstorms, over the greater portion of this district. There were also howers Saturday night in the Upper Mississippi Val-

ey. There was no other precipitation of consequence. Temperatures are much higher in the Northwest and somewhat lower over the districts where there were showers. Eisewhere there was little change. The Grand River of Michigan is falling generally, and the India as an aide-de camp on the staff of the Viceroy, situation is improving steadily, except near its mouth, but has undertaken the most extensive explorations at Grand Haven, Mich., where conditions are still very

There will be showers Monday morning in the Guif and Atlantic States, followed by clearing weather. There will also be local showers Monday in the interior of the North Pacific States. With these excep-tions the weather will be generally fair Monday and Tuesday, except along the South Atlantic coast, where there will be showers Tuesday.

It will be warmer Monday in the Upper Mississipp! Valley and the Northwest and cooler in the Gulf States. It will be warmer Tuesday in the lake region. tates. It will be warmer Tuesday in the lake region. The winds along the New-England and Middle Atantic coast will be fresh southwest to northwest; on the South Atlantic coast, fresh southwest, becoming variable, except easterly on the Forida coast; on the variable, except easterly on the Forida coast; on the lower lakes, fresh west to northwest, becoming variable, and on the upper lakes, fresh northwest to north, becoming our country of the property of the pr variable.

Steamers departing Monday for European ports will have fresh southwest to northwest winds and showers north of the forty-second parallel to the Grand Banks.

Special Forecast.—Flood warnings have been issued for the Wisconsin River and the Mississippi between Hannibal and the mouth of the Mississippi River.

Forecast for Special Localities. For the District of

Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, New-Jersey and East-ern Pennsylvania, showers this morning, followed by clearing. Tuesday, fair; light southwest to northwest portion this morning, followed by clearing. Tuesday fair: light to fresh southwest to northwest winds. For Western New-York, partly cloudy to-day, Tuesday, fair and warmer; fresh westerly winds, becoming variable.

Local Official Record .- The following record from the corresponding date of last years

Come hither from the furrow and he merry;
Make holiday; your rye straw hats put on.

And in "A Lover's Complaint" the bard speaks again of a pleated hive of straw being worn by a fickle maid to preserve her complexion from the

MR. ODELL IN HARNESS.

Arranges for Many Conferences To Be Held This Week.

Ex-Governor Odell went to Newburg yesterday afternoon. He spent the morning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. In the course of the day he dispatched a great many telegrams to Republican leaders, local and State, asking them to come and see him at designated times within the present week. The State chairman is going to get right into harness and go to work. By the end of the week he expects to have the local situation well in hand and to have made great strides in getting things in condition for the coming municipal campaign.

William Halpin, chairman of the County Committee, Thomas L. Hamilton, County Clerk, and many others called on the chairman yesterday morning. He had a long talk with Mr. Halpin. It may be said that, while no definite plan has been decided on, a courteous reply will be sent to the Citizens Union invitation to a conference, and it is probable that a counter proposition to the one made by it will be advanced. The Republican organization wishes to secure good government for the city, but at the same time the leaders do not believe they can completely submerge their organization and abandon everything to poconferrees or allies. So far as candidates and platform are concerned, everything is sheer spe

Mr. Odell will probably see Governor Higgins upon the latter's return from the West, and then the extra session, the Equitable case, the Hooker investigation and other questions of moment will be taken up.

SOUSA AT THE HIPPODROME.

For the first time since it was opened, a Sunday itertainment was given at the Hippodrome yesterday. Sousa and his band appeared there in the evening, and drew no less an audience than the regular performances attract, which means were five thousand persons present. Mr. Sousa was perhaps the most popular composer whose works were represented in the pro-

poser whose works were represented in the programme, but a piece by a man named Wagner, called the overture to "Tannhäuser," seemed to arouse considerable enthusiasm.

The bandmaster was in an obliging mood, and for every number on the programme three were played. There has been some doubt if the acoustics of the Hippodrome are good enough to permit of satisfactory concerts, but after last night it seems to be established that a band like Sousa's can easily fill the auditorium, without loss of the more delicate effects. For a solo performer, however, the Hippodrome will always remain unsatisfactory, even though the performer stand at the extreme front of the apron. Sousa is to give another concert next Sunday, and in the fall Sunday night entertainments will be a regular feature.

A Wonderful Tonic

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
Cooling, refreshing and invigorating. Dispels that
dragged out feeling during spring and summer.

Married.

Marriage notices appearing in THE TRIBUNE will e republished in The Tri-Weekly Tribune without

ELKINS—TUCKERMAN—On Saturday, June 10, at Ascension Memorial Church, Ipswich, Mass., by Dr. Roland Cotton Smith and the Rev. William G. Thayer, Elizabeth Wolcott, daughter of Bayard Tuckerman, to William McIntire Elkins, of Philadelphia.

LUDLOW-WOOD-On Saturday, June 10, 1905, at St. Paul's Church, Stockbridge, Mass., by the Rev. Arthur Lawrence, the rector, assisted by the Rev. Prescott Evarts, rector of Christ Church, Cambridge, Mass., Louiss Geary Wood, youngest daughter of Major General John W. Geary, of Pennsylvania, to James Bettner Ludiow, of this city. Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Boston and Washington papers please copy. WILLIAMS—HINCKLEY—On Saturday, June 10, at St. John's Church, Far Reckaway, by the Rev. William Hude Neilson, Dorothy Strong Hinckley to Thomas Resolved Williams.

Notices of marriages and deaths must be in-dorsed with full name and address.

Died.

Death notices appearing in THE TRIBUNE will be hed in The Tri-Weekly Tribune without extra

charge.

Blanchard Post, G. A. L. and M. L. at Upland Farms, SLANCHARD—On Sunday, June 11, at Upland Farms, Charles D. Wadsworth, Lucretis R. Blanchard, widow of Charles A. L. Blanchard, in the 80th year of her age. Burlai service at Washington, Conn., at 6:30 p. m., on Tuesday, June 13. Portland (Me.) papers p. m., on Tuesday, June 13. Portland (Me.) papers GOOD—On June 10, in her 92d year, Sarah Hearse, at the home of her son, Mr. Brent Good, in Long Branch, N. J., after a prolonged illness. Funeral services at Morris-ave, Long Branch, Tuesday, 13th inst. at 11 a, m. New-York trains leave West 23G-st at 9:25 a. m.

HOLMES—At Madison, N. J., June 10, 1905, Kate wife of Robert B. Holmes. Funeral Monday, June 1905, at noon, from Grace Episcopal Church, at Madis N. J. Please cmit flowers.

AWTON—Suddenly, at Stamford, Conn., Saturday, June 10, 1905, Abble G., widow of Asa T. Lawton. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 81 Strawberry Hill-ave., Tuesday, at 10 a. m. Newport (R. I.) papers please copy.

RIECK—On Sunday, June 11, Anne Garner Rieck, widow of Jahn C. Rieck, at No. 23 East 65th-st., in her 83d year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CEMETERIES. THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY

is readily accessible by Harlem trains from Grand Cen-tral Station, Webster and Jerome Avenue trolleys and by carriage. Lots \$125 up. Telephone (4855 Gramercy) for Book of Views or representative. Office, 20 East 23rd St., N. Y. City.

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Special Notices.

MEMORIAL WINDOWS

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For the convenience of TRIBUNE READERS abroad SUNDAY TRIBUNE on file in the reading rooms of the hotels named below:

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read DAILY by all interested, as changes

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TRANSATIANTIC MALLS.

TUESDAY (13)—At 8:30 a. m. (supplementary 10 a. m.) for Europe per s. s. Kaiser Wilhelm H. via Plymouth. Cherbourg and Bremen.

WEDNESDAY (14)—At 6:30 a. m. for Europe per s. s. Majestic, via Queenstown and Liverpool: at 1:30 s. m. for Notherlands direct (specially addressed only), per s. s. Ryndam; at 8:30 a. m. for Italy direct (specially addressed only), per a. s. Liguris.

THURSDAY (15)—At 7 a. m. for France, Switzerland. Italy Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, Greece and British India, per s. s. Le Savois, via Havre (slee other parts of Europe when specially addressed for the steamer); at 10 a. m. for Acores Islands, per s. s. Cretic (also Italy when specially addressed for this steamer).

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA. WEST INDIES, ETC.

INDIES, ETC.

TUESDAY (13)—At 12 m. for Argentine, Urugusy and Paraguay (specially addressed only), per a a Bardsey. WEDNESDAY (14)—At 4 a. m. for Brazil, per a. a. Capri, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro and Floriancois (including Northern Brazil, Argentine, Uruguay and Paraguay when specially addressed for this steamer); at 4 a. m. for Argentine, Uruguay and Paraguay wis specially addressed only), per a. a. Burbo Bankis, at 9 a. m. for Mayaguer (ordinary mail only), per a. a. Berwin (also ordinary mail for other parts of Porto Rico when specially addressed only); at 9.30 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Inagua. Hairi ad Colombia, except Cauca Department and Cartagena, per a. a. Alene (including Cape Haiti, Port de Table and Cartagena when specially addressed for this steamer); at 12 m. for Santiago (specially addressed only), per a. Elembergos.

THURSDAY (15)—At 6:30 a. m. for Argentine, Uruguay and Paraguay, per a. a. Homer; at 9 a. m. for Cuba, Yucatan and Campeohe, per s. a. Yucatan (also other parts of Mexico when specially addressed for this steamer); at 9:30 a. m.) for Noaragua (except East Coast), Honduras (except East Coast), Salvador, Panama, Canal Zone, Cauca Department of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru. Bolivia and Chil, per s. s. Advance, via Colom falso Guatemala when specially addressed for this steamer); at 12 m. for Yucatan, via Prorresso, per g. s. Seneca (also other parts of Mex-colaily addressed for this steamer); at 12 m. for Yucatan, via Prorresso, per g. s. Seneca (also other parts of Mex-colaily addressed for this steamer); at 12 m. for Yucatan, via Prorresso, per g. s. Seneca (also other parts of Mex-colaily addressed for this steamer); at 12 m. for Suratan, via Prorresso, per g. s. Seneca (also other parts of Mex-colaily addressed for this steamer); at 12 m. for Suratan, via Prorresso, per g. s. Seneca (also other parts of Mex-colaily addressed for this steamer); at 12 m. for Suratan, via Prorresso, per g. s. Seneca (also other parts of Mex-colaily addressed for this steamer); at 12 m. for Y

for Fortune Island, Jamaica and Colombia, except Cauca and Magdalean Departments, per s. s. Alleghany (also Panama and Canal Zone, vis. Colom, and Costa Rics, via Limon, when specially addressed for this staamer); at 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for St Thomas, St. Crotx, Leeward and Windward Islands and Guiana, per s. s. Korona (including Grenada, St. Vincent and Trinidad when specially addressed for this steamer); at 10 a. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Maxico, via Havana; at 12:30 p. m. for Cuba (specially addressed only), per s. s. Cubana, via Matanzas.

NOTICE.—Five cents per half cunce in addition to the regular postage must be prepaid on all letters forwarded by the supplementary mails, and letters deposited in the drops marked "Letters for Foreigh" Countries," after the drops marked "Letters for Foreigh" Countries, "after the closing of the regular mail, for despatch by a particular vessel, will not be so forwarded unless such additional postage is fully prepaid thereon by stamps. Supplementary Transatiantic mails are opened on the piers of the American, English and French steamers, whenever the satings occur at 9 a.m. or later; and late mail may be satings occur at 9 a.m. or later; and late mail may be satings occur at 9 a.m. or later; and late mail may be satings occur at 9 a.m. or later; and late mail may be satings occur at 9 a.m. or later; and late mail may be satings of the mail boxes on the piers of the German lines Island and Dominican Republic is also opened on the Clyde Line pier. The mails on the piers open one the Clyde Line pier. The mails on the piers open one the Clyde Line pier. The mails on the piers open one the Clyde Line pier. The mails on the piers open one of the American, White Star and German (Sea Dominican a half ounce) is required on articles mailed on the piers of the American, White Star and German (Sea Post) steamers; double postage Getters 10 cents a half ounce) on other lines.

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Mails (except Jamaica and Bahamas) are forwarded daily to ports of sailing. The connecting mails close at the General Postofileo, New-York, as follows: CUBA, via Port Tampa, at †4.50 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. (Also from New York, Thursday and Saturday, escabove).

MEXICO CITY, overland, at 1:80 p. m. and 10:30 p. m. daily, except Sunday; Sunday at 1 p. m. and 10:30 p. m. New York and Descript Sunday; Sunday at 1 p. m. and 10:30 p. m. New York and Saturday escapt Sunday; Sunday at 1 p. m. and 10:30 p. m. New York and Saturday failso occasionally from New York and Philadelphia. See above).

MIQUELON, via Boston and North Sydney, at 6:80 p. m. every other Sunday (June 4 and 18, etc.).

JAMAICA via Boston, at 7 p. m. Tuesday and Friday. (Also from New York on Saturday. See above).

COSTA BICA, via New Orleans, at 10:30 p. m. Monday. (West Coast of Honduras is dispatched from New-York via Panama—see above.)

NICARAGUA (East Coast), via New-Orleans, at 10:30 p. m. Monday. Tork via Panama—see above.)

NICARAGUA (East Coast), via New-Orleans, at 10:30 p. m. Monday (after 10:30 p. m. Sunday and until sailing of New-York steamer, mail for Panama and Canal Zone is held for the New-York steamer—see above.)

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS, FORWARDED OVERLAND

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS, FORWARDED OVERLAND

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS, FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY.

The schedule of closing of Trans-Pacific Mails is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit to port of salling. The final connecting mails (except registered Trans-Pacific Mails dispatched via Vancouver, Victoria, Tacoma or Seattle, which close 6 p. m. previous day) close at the General Postoffice, New York, as follows:

Hawail, Japan, Korea, China and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close at 6 p. m. June 12 for dispatch per s. s. China.

Hawail, via San Francisco, close at 6 p. m. June 12 for dispatch per s. s. Alameda.

Hawail, via San Francisco, close at 6 p. m. June 17 for dispatch per s. s. Nebrasitan.

Fili Islands, Australia (except West) and New Caledonis, via Vancouver and Victoria, R. C., close at 6 p. m. June 17 for dispatch per s. s. Aorangi, Japan, Korea, China and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close at 6 p. m. June 17 for dispatch per s. s. Temont. New Zealand, Australia (except West), New-Caledonia, Samoa, 'lawail and Fili Islands, via San Francisco, close at 6 p. m. June 21 for dispatch per s. s. Ventura. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 a. m., 9:30 a. m. and 6 p. m.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer).

Philippine Islands and Guam, via San Francisco, close at 6 p. m. June 25 for dispatch per U. S. Transport. Hawail, Japan, Korea, China and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close at 6 p. m. June 26 for dispatch per U. S. Transport. Hawail and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close at 6 p. m. June 26 for dispatch per s. s. Maciposa, at 6 p. m. June 26 for dispatch per s. s. Empress of China.

Philippine Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, R. C. close at 6 p. m. June 27 for dispatch per a. s. Empress of China.

Manchuria (except Mukden, Newchwang and Port Arthar) and Eastern Siberta is at present forwarded via Russia.

of China.

Manchuria (except Mukden, Newchwang and Port Arthur)
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NOTE.—Unless otherwise addressed. West Australia is
forwarded via Europe; New Zealand via San Francisco,
and ceriain places in the Chinese Province of Kunnan,
via British India—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at
the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Franclace exclusively.

WILLIAM R. WILLIAM R. POLITAM

WILLIAM R. WILLOX, Postn Postoffice, New York, N. Y., June 9, 1906.